

to be, a priority for institutions of higher education and study abroad programs.

(7) The COVID-19 pandemic has limited or prevented students from participating in study abroad due to travel restrictions and reduced budgets. In the post-pandemic world, increasing access to study abroad for students at institutions of higher education throughout the United States will be critical to ensuring that those students gain the skills, knowledge, and experiences necessary to maintain the leadership of the United States in tackling global challenges, such as pandemics, and succeeding in a global economy.

### SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to ensure that significantly more students have access to quality study abroad opportunities;

(2) to ensure that the diversity of students studying abroad reflects the diversity of students and institutions of higher education in the United States;

(3) to encourage greater diversity in study abroad destinations by increasing the portion of study abroad that takes place in non-traditional study abroad destinations, especially in developing countries; and

(4) to encourage a greater commitment by institutions of higher education to expand study abroad opportunities.

### SEC. 4. SENATOR PAUL SIMON STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM.

(a) SENATOR PAUL SIMON STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and under the authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), the Secretary of State shall—

(A) rename the Increase and Diversify Education Abroad for U.S. Students Program (commonly known as “IDEAS”) as the “Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Program” (referred to in this section as the “Program”); and

(B) enhance the program in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) OBJECTIVES.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Program Act of 2022, the Program shall strive to accomplish the following objectives:

(A) At least 1,000,000 undergraduate students from the United States are studying abroad annually.

(B) The demographics of study abroad participation reflect the demographics of the United States undergraduate population through an increase in the participation rate of previously underrepresented groups.

(C) An increasing portion of study abroad takes place in nontraditional study abroad destinations, with a substantial portion of such increases in developing countries.

(3) COMPETITIVE GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—In order to accomplish the objectives described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education, either individually or as part of a consortium, based on applications by such institutions that—

(A) set forth detailed plans for using grant funds to further such objectives;

(B) include an institutional commitment to expanding access to study abroad;

(C) include plans for evaluating progress made in increasing access to study abroad;

(D) describe how increases in study abroad participation achieved through the grant will be sustained in subsequent years; and

(E) demonstrate that the study abroad programs have established health, safety, and security guidelines and procedures, informed by Department of State travel advisories and

other appropriate Federal agencies and resources, including the Overseas Security Advisory Council and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION OF LINCOLN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—In administering the Program, the Secretary of State shall take fully into account the recommendations of the Lincoln Commission, including—

(A) institutions of higher education applying for grants described in paragraph (3) may use Program funds to support direct student costs;

(B) diversity shall be a defining characteristic of the Program; and

(C) quality control shall be a defining characteristic of the Program.

(5) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of State shall consult with representatives of diverse institutions of higher education and educational policy organizations and other individuals with appropriate expertise.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that describes the implementation of the Program during the most recently concluded fiscal year.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Program such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2023 and for each subsequent fiscal year.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSORTIUM.—The term “consortium” means a group that—

(A) includes at least 1 institution of higher education; and

(B) may include nongovernmental organizations that provide and promote study abroad opportunities for students.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(3) NONTRADITIONAL STUDY ABROAD DESTINATION.—The term “nontraditional study abroad destination” means a location that is determined by the Secretary of State to be a less common destination for students who study abroad.

(4) STUDENT.—The term “student” means an individual who—

(A) meets the requirements under section 484(a)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091(a)(5)); and

(B) is enrolled at an institution of higher education located within the United States.

(5) STUDY ABROAD.—The term “study abroad” means an educational program of study, work, service learning, research, internship, or combination of such activities that—

(A) is conducted outside of the United States; and

(B) carries academic credit.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 831—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 10, 2022, AS “WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY”

Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. CASIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 831

Whereas mental health and psychosocial support services with an emphasis on systems strengthening and sound investment to

ensure availability, quality, and access to services that meet the needs of children, adolescents, and adults are priorities for the global community;

Whereas the World Federation for Mental Health identifies a different theme each year for World Mental Health Day, and the 2022 theme is “Make Mental Health & Well-Being for All a Global Priority”;

Whereas the World Health Organization identified that, in 2019, 1 in 8 individuals worldwide, or 970,000,000 individuals, were living with a mental health disorder, with anxiety and depressive disorders most common;

Whereas, in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, global prevalence of anxiety and depression increased by a massive 25 percent, according to a scientific brief released by the World Health Organization;

Whereas children and adolescents especially need support, due to the impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on individuals and families worldwide;

Whereas, 2 years into the COVID-19 pandemic, the social and economic devastation is weighing most heavily on children, particularly in the poorest and most marginalized communities;

Whereas children experience the greatest burden of the secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, due to increased poverty, interrupted education, increased risks of abuse and exploitation, and weakened health systems;

Whereas it is estimated that 100,000,000 additional children are now living in poverty because of the COVID-19 pandemic alone, which is a 10 percent increase since 2019, at least ⅓ of households with children have lost income since 2020, and ⅓ of households with 3 or more children have experienced a drop in earnings since 2020;

Whereas experts from organizations like the United Nations Children’s Fund estimate it will take not less than 7 or 8 years to return to pre-COVID child poverty levels;

Whereas an estimated 6,700,000 children have suffered from the loss of a mother, father, or other primary caregiver due to COVID-19 during the past 2 years;

Whereas more than 616,000,000 children are still affected by full or partial school closures, and education disruptions in low- and middle-income countries have left up to 70 percent of 10-year-olds unable to read;

Whereas, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, shuttered schools, lockdowns, and disruptions to services that protect girls mean that in the next decade it is estimated—

(1) an additional 2,000,000 girls may suffer from female genital mutilation; and

(2) an additional 10,000,000 child marriages may occur;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic spurred a 50 percent increase in internet use among children aged 6 to 12 in the United States alone, which has led to a rapid increase in the online sexual exploitation and abuse of children;

Whereas the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received nearly 22,000,000 reports to its CyberTipline in 2020, a 28 percent increase from 2019;

Whereas mental health conditions affect more than 13 percent of adolescents aged 10 to 19 worldwide, and by October 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had disrupted or halted critical mental health services in 93 percent of countries globally;

Whereas an additional 9,000,000 children are at risk of being pushed into child labor by the end of 2022 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas an additional 9,000,000 children could suffer from wasting, the most life-threatening form of malnutrition, due to the

impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the diets of children, nutrition services, and feeding practices;

Whereas parent and caregiver mental health and well-being is a key to thriving families, and supporting children's mental health means supporting their families and caregivers as well;

Whereas acting early to support children and caregivers is the preferred investment for governments to promote good mental health, prevent poor mental health, and respond to the complex mental health issues facing children and families;

Whereas governments and societies should prioritize investing in promoting, protecting, and caring for the mental health of children and their caregivers; and

Whereas, to combat the dangerous decline in mental health described in this preamble, the United States can and should lead by example: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 10, 2022 as “World Mental Health Day”;

(2) recognizes that mental health and psychosocial support are priorities in addressing the holistic needs of children, youth, and families;

(3) recognizes that children and adolescents have faced increased risk of diminished economic standing, education, and physical and mental health, especially in developing countries; and

(4) recognizes that interagency coordination and collaboration are essential to ensuring the well-being of children and their ability to develop, survive, and thrive during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 832—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 13, 2022 AS NATIONAL SEPSIS DAY

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 832

Whereas sepsis is a medical condition caused by a severe immune response to infection or traumatic injury;

Whereas the overwhelming flood of inflammatory signals released into the blood to fight infection can impair blood flow, injuring the body's organs;

Whereas sepsis is a serious infection and a leading cause of death and disability in the United States;

Whereas severe sepsis can result in septic shock, exposing the patient to potentially fatal multiple organ failure;

Whereas 1,700,000 people in the United States are infected by sepsis annually;

Whereas sepsis kills 270,000 people in the United States each year;

Whereas sepsis is the most expensive condition treated in hospitals in the United States;

Whereas the number of sepsis deaths is currently on the rise in the United States;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 80 percent of sepsis cases begin outside the hospital;

Whereas most sepsis fatalities are preventable, and early recognition, diagnosis, and treatment of sepsis can prevent loss of life;

Whereas the sepsis protocols for hospitals in New York State, called “Rory's Regulations” for Rory Staunton who died from preventable, treatable sepsis at 12 years of age, have been proven to save lives through rapid identification and treatment of sepsis;

Whereas providers and public health experts should study and learn from Rory's Regulations to find ways to end preventable deaths from sepsis; and

Whereas September 13, 2022, would be an appropriate date to designated as “National Sepsis Day” to coincide with the international designation of September 13 as “World Sepsis Day”, to raise awareness of the condition, to encourage the education of patients, families, health care professionals, and government agencies on the seriousness of sepsis and the importance of early detection as the key to survival, and to focus attention and energy towards the ultimate goal of ending sepsis: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate supports the designation of September 13, 2022 as “National Sepsis Day”.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 833—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 24, 2022, THROUGH OCTOBER 2, 2022, AS “BLUE STAR WELCOME WEEK”

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 833

Whereas Blue Star Families seeks to empower military families by connecting them with their neighbors, both individuals and organizations, to create vibrant communities of mutual support;

Whereas Blue Star Families annually designates the week beginning the last Saturday in September and concluding 9 days thereafter as “Blue Star Welcome Week”;

Whereas, during Blue Star Welcome Week, the Senate recognizes the 600,000 active duty and transitioning military families who move to new communities each year;

Whereas nearly half of these permanent change of station moves occur during the summer;

Whereas only 29 percent of military family respondents to the 2022 Military Family Lifestyle Survey published by Blue Star Families reported that they feel a sense of belonging to their local civilian community; and

Whereas a sense of belonging is essential to the well-being and readiness of military families: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 24, 2022, through October 2, 2022, as “Blue Star Welcome Week”;

(2) expresses gratitude for the sacrifices made by service members, transitioning veterans, and their families;

(3) commits to ensuring that military-connected families feel a strong sense of belonging to their local civilian communities; and

(4) encourages civilians across the United States to welcome military-connected families into their communities.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 834—ADJUSTING THE SPECIAL RESERVE PERCENTAGE AVAILABLE TO COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

*Resolved*,

##### SECTION 1. SPECIAL RESERVE ADJUSTMENT.

Section 20(a)(3) of Senate Resolution 70 (117th Congress), agreed to February 24, 2021, is amended by striking “7 percent” and inserting “11 percent”.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6480. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr.

TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 6480.** Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Respect for Marriage Act”.

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) No union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family.

(2) Diverse beliefs about the role of gender in marriage are held by reasonable and sincere people based on decent and honorable religious or philosophical premises. Therefore, Congress affirms that such people and their diverse beliefs are due proper respect.

(3) Millions of people, including interracial and same-sex couples, have entered into marriages and have enjoyed the rights and privileges associated with marriage. Couples joining in marriage deserve to have the dignity, stability, and ongoing protection that marriage affords to families and children.

##### SEC. 3. REPEAL OF SECTION ADDED TO TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE, BY SECTION 2 OF THE DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT.

Section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, is repealed.

##### SEC. 4. FULL FAITH AND CREDIT GIVEN TO MARRIAGE EQUALITY.

Chapter 115 of title 28, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 1738B the following:

##### “§ 1738C. Certain acts, records, and proceedings and the effect thereof

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No person acting under color of State law may deny—

“(1) full faith and credit to any public act, record, or judicial proceeding of any other State pertaining to a marriage between 2 individuals, on the basis of the sex, race, ethnicity, or national origin of those individuals; or

“(2) a right or claim arising from such a marriage on the basis that such marriage would not be recognized under the law of that State on the basis of the sex, race, ethnicity, or national origin of those individuals.

“(b) ENFORCEMENT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court against any person who violates subsection (a) for declaratory and injunctive relief.

“(c) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—Any person who is harmed by a violation of subsection (a) may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court against the person who violated such subsection for declaratory and injunctive relief.

“(d) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘State’ has the meaning given such term under section 7 of title 1.”.

##### SEC. 5. MARRIAGE RECOGNITION.

Section 7 of title 1, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: